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washed sputum from influenza patients, injected intraperitoneally, did not lead to the death of the mouse. The pneumococci isolated from both influenza and rhinitis cases were all Type IV, except one strain (IIa).

M. catarrhalis, the Friedländer bacillus, and an unidentified gram-negative diplococcus were found at times in large numbers in the throat, nose, and nasopharnyx of influenza cases. Staphylococci were also sometimes present in great abundance.

Two observations on suspected cases of "recurrence," or "second attack," have shown the presence in the throat of organisms (hemolytic streptococci) not found during the original attack. Both recurrences presented some of the clinical symptoms of influenza, but had a moderate leucocytosis. A third case of suspected "recurrence" likewise showed hemolytic streptococci in the throat and slight leucocytosis, but this patient had not been under our observation during the primary attack. It seems probable that an alleged "second attack" of influenza, occurring within a few weeks of the original attack, is, at least in some cases, a new infection with another organism.

The observations carried out by the aerobic blood agar plate method and recorded in this paper have not shown the predominance or constant presence of any one organism in the upper respiratory tract of influenza patients. The Pfeiffer bacillus, however, has been more conspicuous than any other organism, particularly in comparison with its relative infrequency in cases of rhinitis and tonsillitis examined during the same epidemic period.

POPULAR LEAFLETS ON BABY HYGIENE.

In a recent number of the Public Health Reports attention was called to the importance of health activities during the neonatal period. It is well known that the hot weather regularly brings with it an increase in mortality in this important age period. In an effort to assist State and local health officers in the educational work required to combat excessive infant mortality the Public Health Service has prepared a number of bulletins intended for popular instruction. These are available in quantity for free distribution by health officers. Requests, stating the quantity desired, should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Fly poster—How the fly spreads disease.

The Care of the Baby. Supplement No. 10 to Public Health Reports.

The Summer Care of Infants. Supplement No. 16 to Public Health Reports.

The Transmission of Disease by Flies. Supplement No. 29 to Public Health Reports.

Safe Milk. Supplement No. 31 to Public Health Reports.

Safe Milk for the Small Town. Reprint No. 497 from Public Health Reports.

The Homemade Milk Refrigerator. Public Health Bulletin No. 102.